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MID-WEEK

Pictorial War Extra

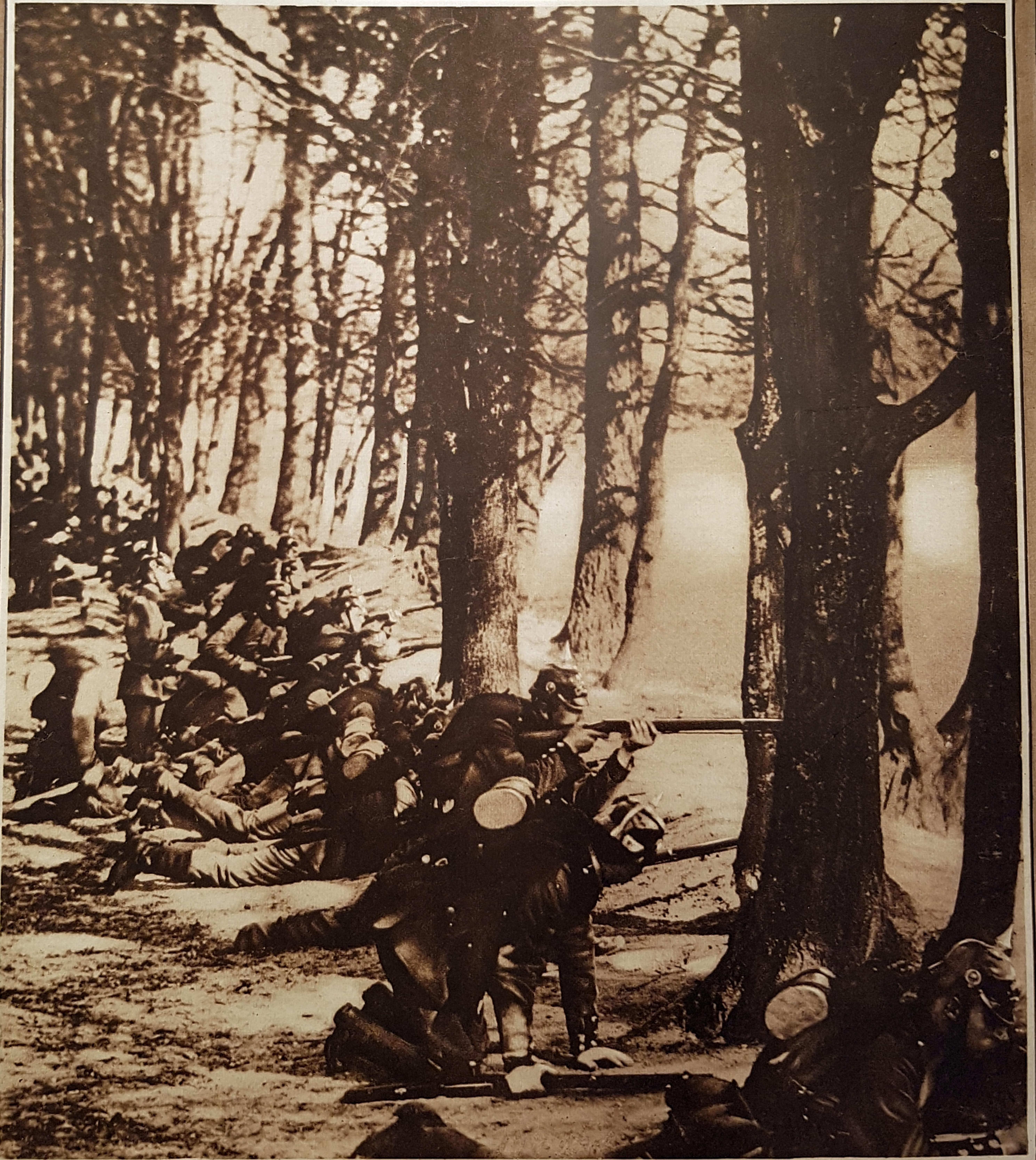
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GERMAN SKIRMISHERS FIRING ON THE FRENCH
From the Cover Afforded by a Forest in the Vosges, Lorraine.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



CANNON CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY DISPLAYED BEFORE THE ROYAL RESIDENCE IN BERLIN
(Photo from Paul Thomson.)



SHEEP TO FEED PARIS ARE FRIGHTENED BY A PASSING FRENCH BATTERY
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



GERMAN GUN CARRIAGE DESTROYED BY BRITISH SHELLS NORTH OF SOISSONS.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



BRITISH WOUNDED AT A SCHOOL IN BRIGHTON NOW USED AS A HOSPITAL.
(Photo (C) by Sport and General War Service.)

THE WAR SITUATION

Up to and Including September 27, 1914.

THE week just ended has seen three events that will live in history; but though the eyes of the world have been intent on the battle of the Aisne, now in the middle of its second week, none of these three events happened there. One of them was the fall of Jaroslaw, the second the blotting out of three British cruisers by the submarine U-9, the third the bombardment of the cathedral at Rheims. None of them was a great event, as we shall reckon great events before this war is over; but all were of high importance, and posterity will read of them.

When the battle of the Aisne is decided it will outrank them all, but at this writing its decision is not in sight. For eleven days now it has been going on without result, and without even any great advantage to either side. On Sept. 25, however, the Germans succeeded in penetrating to St. Mihiel, and the following day they crossed the Meuse near there and broke the Verdun-Toul line. Aside from this the advantages gained during the eleven days of battle have been of only momentary benefit.

Deadlock on the Aisne

THE deadlock is inevitable in view of the character of the fighting, for the battle is entirely different from that of the Marne. There the French and British suddenly assailed the Germans in the open field, when they were not expecting it, and drove them back. But when the retreating Germans got to the Aisne they were ready to make a stand. When driven away from the river bank they took strong positions along the edges of the woods on top of the slopes and intrenched, concealing their intrenchments from the enemy and yet commanding the slopes with their artillery.

The result was a vast battle by assault, with great guns doing the bulk of the work as if attacking a fortress. Such a battle is necessarily long drawn out. The heavy artillery fire was interspersed with attacks and counter-attacks, some notion of the desperation of which can be gained from Sir John French's account of a single village taken and retaken twice by each side in hand-to-hand conflicts, with the dead of both armies filling its streets.

Each side was following the same tactics—holding fast to its right and trying to outflank on the left. Gen. D'Amade was conducting a vast turning movement in the west and Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria was trying to break through the Allies' flank in the east. Throughout the week D'Amade's movement was one of great danger to the Germans, and they

strove desperately to keep from being turned.

Reinforcements were hurried from every available source. Early in the week the British found by the uniforms of their prisoners that men of the active army, the reserves, and the Landwehr were all jumbled together in their front. Before the middle of the week Gen. von Boehm's reinforcing army was beginning to appear in the battle line, with all the forces in Northern France and all the reserves that could be got from Belgium, all thrown together to check D'Amade, who had now arrived in force at the lines at St. Quentin protecting the German right flank.

The German Offensive

AT the beginning of the battle of the Aisne the Germans were almost entirely on the defensive, but by Sept. 20 they had begun to assume the offensive. Generally, their offensive movements were repulsed, while the Allies, though often repulsed in turn, succeeded in making a little advance at some points. In certain directions, according to Sir John French, the British advance, though slow, was continuous.

Toward the close of the week the German offensive had increased greatly in pressure, especially in the east, and the bombardment of the forts between Verdun and Toul was being prosecuted with apparent success.

The news of the partial destruction of the Rheims Cathedral reached the world on Sept. 21. The cathedral was being used as a hospital, and the German wounded were being cared for within it when the bombardment began. The latter were removed by the French at the risk of their lives. The Germans, however, explained that the French were using the steeples as a point of observation and that this observation point had to be removed. They assert that the removal was "effected by field guns," not heavy artillery, (which is denied by Gen. French,) and that the exterior is undamaged.

Battle of Jaroslaw

JAROSLAW was captured on Sept. 20, and the Russians followed it up rapidly by seizing other points on the road to Przemyśl, which fortress they are now investing. The fall of Jaroslaw, after a two days' bombardment, added to the proof furnished by the quick fall of Namur that the advance in the making of siege artillery has far outstripped the art of defense, and that fortifications are not proof against them. At the end of the bombardment the Russians crossed the Wislok and stormed the three independent forts on the right bank of the San. The garrison blew up the forts as they retreated, but this only momentarily checked the Russians, who pressed on and took the city.

Jaroslaw is an important railroad cen-

tre on the line between Lvov (Lemberg) and Cracow, and the bridge near it commands the passage of the San. Its fall gave the Russians command not merely of the line of the San River, but of the railroad from Cracow to Przemyśl. It is only seventeen miles from Przemyśl, and the Russians now had an approach to the northern face of the fortress, as they already had to the eastern and southern faces.

British Naval Disaster

ON Sept. 21 Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that if the German fleet did not come out and fight they "would be dug out like rats in a hole." Seldom has such a crushing rebuke followed so fast on a boast. The next day the German submarine U-9 slipped up on the British cruiser Aboukir and discharged a torpedo at her. She sank in 35 minutes. The cruisers Cressy and Hogue, thinking she had been struck by a mine, approached to help her, and each in turn was torpedoed. The Cressy sank in from 35 to 45 minutes, and the Hogue, which was struck twice in 20 seconds, went down in 5 minutes. The British lost nearly 60 officers and 1,400 men.

The Cressy fired several shots before she sank, and her chief gunner, Albert Dougherty, told a circumstantial story of having hit the submarine twice, but this is denied in Berlin. The crew of the U-9, twenty in number, have been decorated with the Iron Cross. As a result of this disaster the British Admiralty has given orders that hereafter when a ship is torpedoed she must be left to her fate by her sisters, as would be the case in battle—that life-saving must be subordinated to military interests.

The invasion of Austria-Hungary by the Servians and Montenegrins is proceeding with rapidity. The Montenegrins have taken a number of towns, and their advance, taken in conjunction with the Servian movement on Serajevo, has placed the Allies in control of a strip of forty miles in Austrian territory. The Austrians, defeated in battle, have retreated to Serajevo. They made, over a week ago, a counter-attack at Krupani, on the Drina, but were driven back after a battle lasting several days.

Minor Operations

IN East Prussia the Russians are falling back.

Japan, on Sept. 26, reported a victory after a fourteen-hour fight outside Tsingtau.

The activity of the Zeppelins increased greatly during the week. They dropped bombs over Duffel, in Belgium; over Warsaw, over Boulogne, over Paris, and at other points, generally doing no damage, though the Paris bomb killed an old man and wounded a girl. A British aeroplane expedition raided a Zeppelin shed at Dusseldorf and dropped three bombs on it.



RHEIMS CATHEDRAL WHICH WAS PARTIALLY DESTROYED. Built in the Thirteenth Century, and Probably the Finest Example of Gothic Architecture in the World. (This is a reproduction of the famous Etching by Haig.) (By Courtesy of The Churchman.)



"MAHLZEIT!" GERMANS FEASTING DURING A LULL AT LOUVAIN.



BREAD FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS BAKED ON THE FIELD.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



RAILWAY STATION AT KALISZ, IN RUSSIAN POLAND, AFTER A GERMAN RAID.
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



BELGIAN ARMORED CAR WITH RAPID FIRE GUN GUARDING ONE OF THE ROADS TO ANTWERP.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



GERMANS FILLING THEIR LEATHER WATER SACKS IN A CAPTURED VILLAGE NEAR FRENCH FRONTIER.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



FRENCH CHASSEURS RETIRING FROM TOURNAI THROUGH ROUEN.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



THE BELGIANS REMOVING RUBENS'S MASTERPIECE "THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS" FROM THE CATHEDRAL AT ANTWERP.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



TURCOS SEARCHING FOR WAR TROPHIES AT NEUFONTIER AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



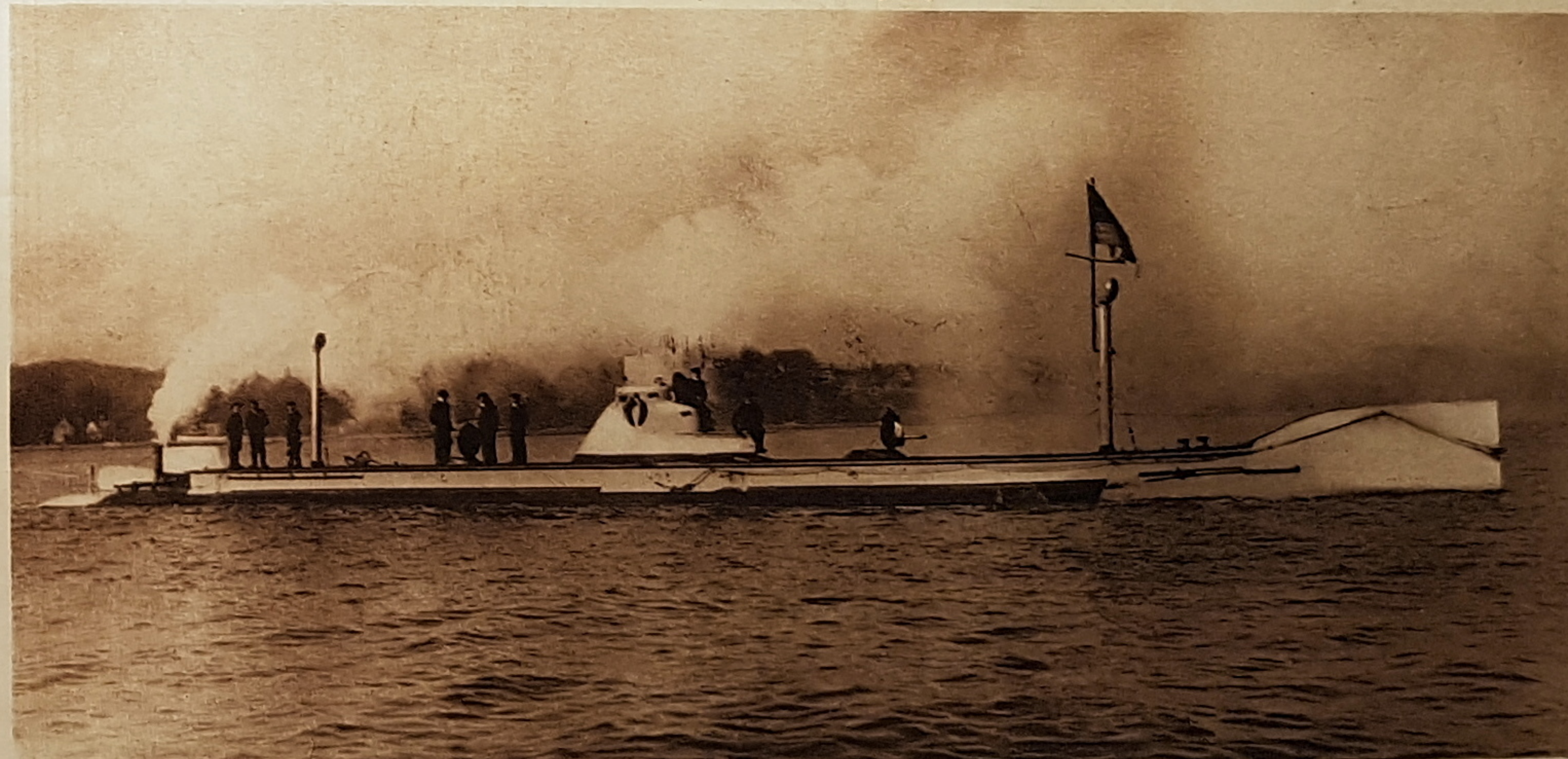
NAVAL FUNERAL FOR BRITISH AVIATOR LEAVING HENDON AERODROME

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



H. M. S. HOGUE, ONE OF THE THREE SISTER SHIPS SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



TYPE OF GERMAN SUBMARINE THAT SANK THREE BRITISH WAR SHIPS IN THE NORTH SEA

(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



BRITISH NOONDAY MEAL IN CAMP NEAR AMIENS.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood)



BELGIAN REFUGEES FLEEING TOWARD ANTWERP



THE CARDINAL'S STATE ROOM, MALINES, USED AS A HOSPITAL, WRECKED BY A SHELL.
(Photos from Sport and General War Service.)



GERMAN FIELD KITCHEN IN A STREET OF BRUSSELS
Meals Are Often Cooked While on the March



ULSTER VOLUNTEERS ENLISTING FOR ACTIVE SERVICE
Recruiting Station Is the Town Hall of Belfast
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)

"THE PIECE IN DANGER," By Alphonse Marie de Neuville



THIS SPIRITED PICTURE SHOWS PRUSSIAN CAVALRY CHARGING FRENCH FIELD ARTILLERY IN AN ENGAGEMENT OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. THE ORIGINAL IS IN THE CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE.
(Courtesy of Braun, Clement & Company, New York.)



GERMAN PROVISION COLUMN CROSSING A BRIDGE AT THE BURNED VILLAGE OF MOULAND



THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.
Highly Praised for Acts of Bravery
on the Battlefield



ONE OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS NURSES
Who Mount Horses to Search for Wounded at the Front
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



GERMAN ARTILLERY WITHDRAWN FROM LOUVAIN TO FACE THE RUSSIANS IN EAST PRUSSIA PASSING THROUGH NAMUR



GERMAN PRISONERS, WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE, AT A FRENCH RED CROSS FIELD HOSPITAL
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



SEARCHLIGHTS AT CHARING CROSS PROTECTING LONDON FROM INVADING AIRCRAFT
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



GERMAN PRISONERS CLEARING THE STREETS IN NEUFONTIER UNDER FRENCH GUARD



THE HARVESTS OF WAR AND PEACE
German Soldier Killed in the Battle of the Marne
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



FOR THE GERMAN RED CROSS FUND
Boy Soliciting Contributions on the Berlin Elevated Railroad
(Photo from Philip Mendel.)



BELGIAN FIELD GUNS IN ACTION AT THE BATTLE OF HOFSTADE

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



Lady French, Wife of the British Field Commander,
in the Hospital at Tottenham
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



Where a German Shell Pierced the Wall of the
Cathedral at Malines
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



This Belgian War Dog Is the Sole Survivor of Six Teams That Served at Namur.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



U. S. Sailors from the Tennessee Buy Shawls for American Refugees at Havre.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



Nurse Tending a Wounded Turco in a Hospital Near Paris.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



The Cathedral of St. Pierre, Louvain, After the Bombardment.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



CANADIAN ARTILLERY FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE REVIEWED BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN QUEBEC
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



COSSACKS GOING TO THE FRONT FROM A RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION CENTRE
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



THE INDIAN TROOPS SENT TO AID THE BRITISH INCLUDE A CAMEL CORPS FROM BIKANER
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



THE "GRAY FOG" THAT SWEEPED THROUGH THE STREETS OF BRUSSELS
The Gray Green Uniform of the Germans Is a Great Protection in the Field



ENGLISH TERRITORIALS DRILLING ON THE ROOF OF SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON
(Photos from Brown Bros.)



BELGIANS RE-ENTERING THE TOWN OF TERMONDE FROM WHICH THE GERMANS RETREATED
(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



KING GEORGE INSPECTING THE FOREIGN SERVICE BATTALION OF HONOURABLE ARTILLERY IN LONDON
(Photo from Brown Brothers.)



The Regiment from Which the Prince of Wales Was Suddenly Transferred, Leaving for the Front



The Prince of Wales in Tears as His Regiment Goes to the War Without Him
(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



An Italian Caricature Shows Italy Resisting "The Song of the Sirens," Germany, Russia, and France



The Bulgarian General Dimitrieff, Wounded at Tomaszow While Fighting for Russia
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



BELGIAN ARTILLERY RETREATING INTO GHENT
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A SWANSEA GIRL'S HINT TO LONDONERS
"Serve Your Country or Wear a Petticoat"
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



Throwing Darts Filled With Money for the War Fund to Ceiling of an English Public House
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



THE GERMAN COMMISSARIAT ASSEMBLING IN A SQUARE AT BRUSSELS ON ITS WAY TO THE FRONT
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)